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tropa. But *P. perforata* and *P. hypotropa* are absolutely identical, proved in numberless specimens that present the characters of both in an individual plant. To certain specimens of so-called *P. hypotropa* coming from the Gulf States, entirely white beneath, the name of *hypotropa* might be applied, but in no other sense than that of merely a state or form as in Tuckerman's view.

NEPHROMA LUSITANICUM Schaer. Enum. p. 323. Over mosses at the base of trees, South Thomaston, Maine, Sept. 1909, and detected in material from Nova Scotia, collected by Prof. J. Macoun. Previously unrecorded from Eastern America so far as I know.

LECANORA SUBTARTAREA Nyl. Flora 1882, p. 550. On trunks of spruces and once on birch, Knox County, Maine, and on spruce, Nova Scotia, Prof. J. Macoun. Reaction KHO+yellow, with CaCl the varioloid outgrowth is tinged reddish. A peculiar plant easily to be taken for a *Pertusaria.* Our specimens are all without apothecia, but comparison with authentic material makes the determination certain. Unrecorded from America so far as I know.

Leptogium (*Mallotium*) **pilosellum** Merrill sp. nov. Thallus irregularly orbicular, moderately expanded, appressed centrally but somewhat free and slightly undulate toward the circumference, membranaceous, brownish-green when dry but blackish-green wet, submonophyllous, irregularly lobate at the circumference, the axils acute, the margins of the lobes smooth or minutely notched and interruptedly white-*pilose,* cortex here and there smooth but mostly scabrous, beneath colored much as above and interruptedly hirsute with simple white rhizoids 1-5 mm in length. Apothecia small, plane, reddish or brownish, the thalline margin more or less densely white-*pilose.* Spores fusiform-ellipsoid, *bilocular,* each sporoblast one or more nucleolate, 20-24 × 7-8μ. Paraphyses articulated, rather discrete. Algae blue-green, in clusters, no distinct chains observed. On mosses over rocks, Goldendale, Wash. A. S. Foster, No. 1186.

Rockland, Maine.

REVIEWS, CURRENT LITERATURE.

EXOTIC MOSSES.

C. Heinrich of Dresden has just issued the first part of Dr. Georg Roth's "Die Aussereuropäischen Laubmoose," including *Andreaeaceae* with seven plates and beginning the *Archidiaceae* including the generic description and the key. This is the beginning of a stupendous undertaking, no less a task than figuring and describing, as far as possible from original or type specimens, all the mosses of the World, other than those that occur in Europe. It promises well for the success of this undertaking, that he has secured the coöperation and loan of material from Messrs. Brotherus and Cardot, Levier, and others, and that he has seen original specimens from Müller's Herbarium at Berlin and from the Lorenz Herbarium at Dresden, through the favor of Dr. Karl Schliephacke, the Director. Some of the types have been loaned from Kew and from the K. K. Nat. Hist. Hof. Museum at Vienna; the Melbourne Museum also has contributed some species.

There are 102 species of *Andreaea* described, which with the 15 European species already enumerated in "Die Europaischen Laubmoose," bring the total number up to 117 as against 105 listed by Brotherus in E. & P. Pflanzenfam. and 89 by Paris Index. Of these 102 species he states that all but 13 have been described and figured from the original specimens and there are three sets of original sketches by Robert Brown in the text! This is a remarkable record for the first part and shows a helpful and generous disposition among the Bryologists which is encouraging for future work. We can heartily commend the descriptions and typography which is clear and well-spaced but cannot enthusiastically praise the drawings, which seem obscured by too much stippling and pretence at cellular detail. It would have been better to omit all unnecessary shading and simply give a few cells, *accurately drawn*, from three parts of the leaf.

E. G. B.

DIE MOOSE DES SAREKGEBIRGES.

By H. W. ARNELL (Upsala) and C. JENSEN (Hvalso, Danemark).

The second and third parts of the Natural History Survey of the Sarekgebirges of Swedish-Lapland containing the mosses have just been received. They contain 268 pages and 260 species with index and supplement with ecological tables by C. Jensen. The sequence of families adopted and the nomenclature are mainly those previously used by Lindberg in his Musci Scandinavci, and not that of recent authors, nor do they follow the recommendation of the Brussels Congress; parenthetical citations of Linnaeus and Swartz are used, and *Georgia, Schistophyllum, Astrophyllum, Sphaerocephalus, Pohlia, Webera, Leersia, Mollia, Swartzia, Ditrichum, Oncophorus, Saelania, Weissia, Dorcadion, Anoectangium* and *Fissidens* are used in their original and primitive sense. *Grimmia* includes. *Rhacomitrium*, *Amblystegium* and several of the aquatic Hypnaceous genera usually considered distinct. *Hypnum* also is much more comprehensive than modern authors now treat it, and takes the original Dillenian sense, being used for *Brachythecium, Eurhynchium* and *Camptothecium.* Some changes to the oldest specific names are also notable. A few figures in the text illustrate new species or varieties, and in many cases the associated species are indicated. Taken as a whole this is a most interesting addition to the literature of mosses.

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